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AND

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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

An Account of the Interior of Ceylon, and of its Inhabitants; with Travels on that Island. By John Davy, M.D. F.R.S. London, 1821, 4to. pp. 530.

Of this elegant and sterling work, and truly valuable addition to Indian history, we have neither time nor space to take due notice in our present No. We cannot, however, allow a week to pass without announcing its appearance, and giving a taste of its contents.

This volume, the result of four years residence, is concisely and ably written. The three first [first three] chapters are devoted to the physical state of this important island and certain branches of its natural history. The next three chapters treat of the political condition of the interior, the form of government and religion. Literature and the arts follow in the 7th and 8th; domestic manners in the 9th; and a historical sketch in the 10th. A narrative of travels, chiefly, contributes to form a second part; and a treatise on the diseases of Ceylon, and Appendix conclude the whole.

In a former No. of the L. Gazette, we mentioned the leech of Ceylon;—the following is Dr. Davy's description of this remarkable creature:

"This animal varies much in its dimensions; the largest are seldom more than half an inch long, in a state of rest; the smallest are minute indeed. It is broadest behind, and tapers towards the forepart; above, it is roundish; below, flat. Its colour varies from brown to light brown; it is more generally the latter, and rarely dark brown. It is marked with three longitudinal light yellow lines, extending from one extremity to the other; one dorsal and central; the two others, lateral. The substance of the animal is nearly semi-transparent, and, in consequence, its internal structure may be seen pretty distinctly. A canal appears to extend centrally the whole length of the body, arising from a crucial mouth at the smaller extremity, and terminating in a small circular anus at the broader extremity, on each side of which are two light spots.

"This leech is a very active animal: it moves with considerable rapidity; and it is said occasionally to spring. Its powers of contraction and extension are very great; when fully extended, it is like a fine cord, and its point is so sharp, that it readily makes its way through very small openings. It is supposed to have an acute sense of smelling; for no sooner does a person stop where leeches abound, than they appear

to crowd eagerly to the spot from all quarters. This animal is peculiar to those parts of Ceylon, which are subject to frequent showers; and consequently it is unknown in those districts, that have a long dry season. It is most abundant amongst the mountains,—not on the highest ranges where the temperature appears to be too low for it, but on those, not exceeding two or three thousand feet above the level of the sea. It delights in shady damp places, and is to be seen on moist leaves and stones more frequently than in water. In dry weather it retires into the close damp jungle, and only in rainy weather quits its cover, and infests the pathways and roads, and open parts of the country.

"Whether it is found in any other country than Ceylon, is not quite certain; perhaps the leech of the mountainous parts of Sumatra, noticed in Mr. Marsden's history of that island, is similar to it; and it is not unlikely, that it occurs amongst the damp and wooded hills of the south of India. Those who have had no experience of these animals,—of their immense numbers in their favourite haunts,—of their activity, keen appetite, and love of blood, can have no idea of the kind and extent of annoyance they are to travellers in the Interior, of which they may be truly said to be the plague. In rainy weather, it is almost shocking to see the legs of men on a long march, thickly beset with them gorged with blood, and the blood trickling down in streams. It might be supposed, that there would be little difficulty in keeping them off; this is a very mistaken notion, for they crowd to the attack, and fasten on, quicker than they can be removed. I do not exaggerate when I say, that I have occasionally seen at least fifty on a person at a time.

"Their bites too are much more troublesome than could be imagined, being very apt to fester and become sores; and, in persons of a bad habit of body, to degenerate into extensive ulcers, that in too many instances have occasioned the loss of limb, and even of life.

"The instant the leech fastens on, an acute pain is generally felt, like that produced by the bite of the medicinal leech. A few hours after the bite, the surrounding skin becomes slightly inflamed, and itching of a very tormenting kind commonly occurs, producing such a desire to scratch, that few have resolution enough to resist, though well aware of its aggravating effect. This itching may continue several days, till either the wound has healed or ulcerated. The former termination is most common, if only common precautions be taken, and provided the habit of body be pretty good.

The latter termination may always be traced either to great neglect, or to a deranged state of the system, or a bad habit of body, which was very common amongst the troops serving in the Interior during the late rebellion, especially amongst the Madras auxiliary sepoys."

Of the snakes, the Pimberah (of the species Coluber) is the chief. "It is characterized by its great size, and by a couple of horny processes in form and curvature not unlike the spurs of the common fowl, penetrating the skin, and projecting a little anterior to the anus.* By these peculiarities the pimberah is separated from the genus coluber, to which it is allied by similarity of abdominal scuta, and subcaudal squamæ or scutella.

"This snake is the largest species in Ceylon; and indeed is the only one that grows to a great size. I have seen a specimen of it about seventeen feet long, and proportionably thick.† It is said by the natives to attain a much greater magnitude, and to be found occasionally twenty five and thirty feet long, and of the thickness of a common-sized man. The colour of different specimens that I have seen has varied a little; it is generally a mixture of brown and yellow; the back and sides are strongly and rather handsomely marked with irregular patches of dark brown with dark margins. The jaws are powerful, and capable of great dilatation; and they are armed with large strong sharp teeth, reclining backwards. As the muscular strength of this snake is immense, and its activity and courage considerable, it may be credited that it will occasionally attack man; there can be no doubt that it overpowers deer, and swallows them entire.

"The natives have many ridiculous stories respecting this snake. They say, that when young it is a polonga, and provided with poisonous fangs; and that when of a certain age and size it loses these fangs,

* "These horny spurs are perhaps useful to the animal in climbing trees and holding fast its prey. They seem to afford a remarkable instance of what Blumenbach calls the *visus formativus** to produce articulated hind-extremities,—the base of the spur being attached to a small bone, with a minute head, which is received into the glenoid cavity of a thin long bone that terminates in a tapering cartilaginous process. Small muscles are attached to these bones; the cartilaginous extremity is only slightly connected with the surrounding cellular membrane.

† It belonged to Dr. Farrell, and was killed after four months confinement without eating, though frequently tried with fowls, frogs, &c.

* Blumenbach de Nisu Formativo et generationis negotio nupere observat.—Götting. 1777.

acquires spurs, and becomes a pimberah. They suppose its spurs are poisonous, and that the animal uses them in striking and killing its prey. They imagine that parturition is always fatal to the female, owing to the abdomen bursting on the occasion; and, that the males, aware of this circumstance, out of regard for the females of their species, avoid them, and choose for their mates, female noyas."—Their noya is cobra de capello, or hooded snake.

In natural history Dr. D. also mentions a strange bird. He says—"During the night at Yadalammé, we heard the cries of the demon-bird, or Ulama, as it is also called by the natives. Perched in a neighbouring tree, it made loud and hideous screams, conveying the idea of extreme distress. Its harsh and horrid notes are supposed, like those of the screech-owl, to be of evil omen, and a prelude to death or misfortune. The bird (if it be a bird) is very rare, and I have not been able to get any tolerable account of it."

In travelling the author visited the famous mountain called Adam's Peak, the summit of which he thus describes—"The summit is very small; according to the measurement made by lieut. Malcolm (the first European who ascended the Peak), its area is seventy-four feet by twenty-four. It is surrounded by a stone wall five feet high, built in some places on the brink of the precipice. The apex of the mountain is a rock, which stands in the middle of the inclosure, about six or eight feet above the level ground. On its top is the object of worship of the natives, the Sree-pada,—the sacred impression, as they imagine, of the foot of Boodhoo, which he stamped on his first visit to the island. It is a superficial hollow, five feet three inches and three-quarters long, and between two feet seven inches and two feet five inches wide. It is ornamented with a margin of brass, studded with a few gems, of little value: it is covered with a roof, which is fastened to the rock by four iron chains, and supported by four pillars; and it is surrounded by a low wall. The roof was lined with coloured cloths, and its margin being decked with flowers and streamers, it made a very gay appearance. The cavity certainly bears a coarse resemblance to the figure of the human foot: were it really an impression, it is not a very flattering one, or the encomiums which are lavished on the beauty of the feet of Boodhoo are very improperly bestowed. It is hardly worth inquiring how it was formed; and whether it is entirely or only partly artificial. From its appearance and other circumstances, I believe it to be partly natural and partly artificial. There are little raised partitions to represent the interstices between the toes; these are certainly artificial; for a minute portion, which I secretly detached, was a mixture of sand and lime, similar to common cement, and altogether different from the rock itself. Lower down, on the same rock, there is a little niche of masonry, dedicated to Samen, who is also worshipped on the Peak, being considered the guardian

god of the mountain. Within the inclosure is a small house of one room, the residence of the officiating priest; and this, and two small huts outside the parapet, is all the shelter that the mountain affords. There is nothing else on the summit deserving of notice, that I am aware of, excepting a grove of Rhododendrons (*rhododendron arboreum*), which, studded with large red flowers, made a very handsome appearance. It is situated on the east and north-east side of the mountain, immediately outside the parapet, and is considered sacred. This shrub, or rather tree, the natives say was planted by Samen, immediately after the departure of Boodhoo; and, that it is peculiar to the peak, and found in no other part of the island. The latter assertion I have since ascertained to be quite erroneous; the tree is common on all the higher mountains of the Interior, and it occasionally makes its appearance at elevations little exceeding 2,000 feet above the level of the sea.

"We passed the night on the mountains; and it was the first night, since I had entered the tropics, that I had occasion to complain of cold. There was no moon; the sky was cloudy, stars of the first and second magnitude only, making their appearance: once or twice that we looked out, we saw what might be called 'darkness visible,' and the giant forms of the mountains, sublime in obscurity. The next morning, just before sun-rise, we were awoke by the shouts of a party of pilgrims, just arrived. Having no toilet to make, we were in the open air in an instant. It was indeed a glorious morning; and we had reason to thank the pilgrims for waking us. The rising sun painted the sky with gold and purple, and threw over the whole scene such a rich purple light, that [as] I never before saw equalled."

A Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac: or, Cento of Notes and Reminiscences concerning rare, curious, and valuable Books. By William Davis, Author of "The Olio of Bibliographical and Literary Anecdotes and Memoranda." London, 1821, crown 8vo. pp. 96.

Of this entertaining and useful little volume only 250 copies have been printed; and if our notice of it should excite that appetite in the public which has been gratified in ourselves, we are sure the author may both augment and multiply his editions. Perhaps our approbation has been more firmly secured by the contrast which Mr. Davis presents to another author, whose lucubrations in the same department of literature lately challenged remark. At any rate he has attended to that which we consider to be the most worthy branch of bibliothecal inquiry; he has illustrated the subject with curious anecdote and interesting information, instead of talking like a lunatic about the mere shape of letters, the cutting of margins, and the forms of bindings. It is no doubt well to know about these matters, that we may be on our guard against spurious imitations of what are rare,

and consequently valuable; but to attach the whole importance of the case to them, is to prize the matrix of the diamond beyond the jewel within. Mr. Davis has, in our opinion, paid due attention to every point deserving of attention in his "Journey," and he has made it a pleasant one (instead of a dry, like most of our modern tourists', or a drunken, like Barnaby's or Dibdin's), by interspersing it with literary intelligence, both of an amusing and instructive character.

About a hundred and twenty old and scarce books are catalogued, and the following extracts will show in what manner the author has performed his task:—

"*Biblia Sacra, Latine Vulgata*—2 vols. fol. Moguntia.

"The first edition of the Bible, and probably the first work printed with metal types, according to Heinekin ('Idée,' p. 260), made its appearance between 1450 and 1452: that it was begun in 1450 by Gutenberg seems to be agreed on all sides: 1455 is the date usually assigned by bibliographers as the period of its publication.

"It is only necessary to see this first Essay," says Heinekin, "to be convinced of the amazing pains and expense which must have attended so arduous an undertaking."

"The entire work (according to Lichtenberger) consists of 641 leaves, divided into two very large volumes, folio, having neither title-page, signatures, nor catch-words: the initial letters of the different books and chapters are not printed, but painted by the illuminators, in order, as is conjectured (*De Bure Bibliographie*, No. 25, p. 38), the more readily to vend them as manuscripts.

"There are copies in the Bodleian Library, King's Library, and in those of Earl Spencer, Sir M. Sykes, Mr. G. Nicol, and the Royal Library at Paris. Those of Mr. G. Nicol, and one of the copies in the French Royal Library are on vellum, as also the Hon. T. Grenville's copy, purchased recently at the sale of the McCarthy Library."

"*Appianus de Bellis Civilibus Latine Regii.* Folio. 1468.

"Said not to have been noticed by any bibliographer.—A copy was purchased by Mr. Heber, at the sale of the Rev. B. Heath, 1810, for 2l. 9s."

"*Caxton (William) Recuyell of the Histories of Troye*, by Raoul le Feure. Folio. Colen. 1471.

"The first book printed in the English language.

"The Duke of Devonshire possesses a copy, purchased from the Roxburgh Collection for 1,060l. 18s., which originally belonged to Elizabeth Gray, Queen of Edward the Fourth.

"A copy sold in West's Sale, 1773, for 37l. 11s.; an imperfect copy sold at Lloyd's Sale in 1816, for 120l."

* "A copy on vellum, sold for 2,100 livres. See Catalogue de Gaiguet, No. 16."

Bartholomeus de Proprietatibus Rerum. Translated into English and printed by Wynkin de Worde. Folio. 1482.

"The first book printed on paper made in England.

"This is a General History of Nature, composed in Latin by Bartholomew Glanville, an English Minorite or Franciscan, of the family of the Earls of Suffolk. He flourished about the year 1360, and appears to have been the Pliny of his time. The English version was made by John Trevisa, a Cornish man, and Vicar of Barkley in Gloucestershire.

"At the Duke of Roxburghe's in 1812, a copy sold for 70*l.* 7*s.* An imperfect copy at the sale of Stanesby Alchorne, esq. in 1813, sold to the Duke of Devonshire for 13*l.* 13*s.*"

"G (eorge) P (eele)—

"*The Old Wives' Tale*, a pleasant conceited Comedie, played by the Queene's Majestie's Players. 4to. Impr. by John Danter. 1595.

"At Dr. Wright's sale in 1787, a copy sold for 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, which I believe to be the one now in the Royal Library.—At G. Steevens's sale in 1800, the only other copy known, was sold to Mr. Nicol for 12*l.*; and probably the same copy which Mr. Clarke, in his *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, has, perhaps, from an error of the press, represented the Duke of Roxburghe as only having given 12*s.* for, and at whose sale in 1812, it brought 12*l.* 7*s.* The authors of the *Biographia Dramatica*, speaking of this Comedie, say, 'Perhaps the reader will join with us in supposing that Milton had read this very scarce dramatic piece—and go on to show, from the similarity of incidents, &c. that his 'Comus' probably derived his origin from it. The Rev. Mr. Todd, in his edition of Milton's Works, vol. vi, p. 222, also seems to think that Milton sketched his plan of 'Comus' from this play. The names of some of the characters, as *Sacripant*, *Corebus*, &c. are adopted from the 'Orlando Furioso.'

"*Shakespeare's (W.) Comedies, Histories, Tragedies, &c.* Imprinted by Is. Jaggard and E. Blount. 1623. First edit. Folio.

Daly, 1792	-	-	-	£. 30 14 3
Heathcote (title wanting)	-	-	-	37 16 0
N. Ireland, 1801	-	-	-	14 14 0
Duke of Roxburghe	-	-	-	100 0 0
Sebright, 1807 (title wanting)	-	-	-	30 10 0
Stanley, 1813 (title reprint)	-	-	-	37 17 0
Sir P. Thompson, 1815	-	-	-	41 0 0

Saunders's Sale-Room, Feb. 1818, a fine original copy of the first edition, in a genuine state - 121 16 0

"The condition of so rare a book as the first edition of Shakespeare, is a matter of no little importance to the lover of fine-conditioned and really important books; the apparent difference in the prices for which the various copies before enumerated have sold, may therefore readily be accounted for.

The Second Edition. Folio. 1632.

Third Edition. Folio. 1664.

Fourth Edition. Folio. 1685.

"The third edition is the most valuable

of these editions, and a good copy nearly as valuable as the first edition.

"Of the second edition, in folio, 1632, I find it recorded in Boswell's Life of Johnson, that it is adulterated in every page.

"Some curious particulars respecting the various sums paid to the different editors of Shakespeare, may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine.

The most considerable appear to be—

Alexander Pope	-	-	-	£. 217 12 0
Theobald	-	-	-	652 10 0
Warburton	-	-	-	500 0 0
Capell*	-	-	-	300 0 0
Dr. Johnson for the 1st edit.	-	-	-	375 0 0
2nd edit	-	-	-	100 0 0

"Of Johnson and Steevens's 4th edition, 15 vols. 8vo. 1793, large paper, on which paper only 25 were printed, one sold at Reed's for 29*l.*, and a copy at Mr. Strettel's in 1820 for 10*l.* 5*s.* Ritson 1803 14*l.* 10*s.* Bindley 21*l.*

"The Portrait of Shakespeare by M. Droeshout, frontispiece to the title of the first folio edition of Shakespeare, served for all the four folio editions; good or first impressions of this portrait are valued by judges at about 5*l.* 5*s.*, whilst inferior ones are scarcely worth one guinea, as the lines have been crossed over the face, in order to give strength to the impression; and Mr. Caulfield (a competent authority in these matters) says, the only way to discover the genuine state is, by observing the shading in the face to be expressed by single lines, without any crossing whatever."

Bouchet, Sieur de Broncourt, (G. du) Les Séries. Lyon, 1614, † 3 tom. 1 vol. in 18mo.

"In Colonel Stanley's sale, a copy of the Lyon edition was sold to Lord Ossulston for 8*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*

"This rare book is mentioned by Sterne as among the treasures of Mr. Shandy's library, and according to Dr. Ferriar's Illustrations it had become so extremely scarce, that for a long period he had made fruitless inquiries amongst his literary friends, and among the rest of Dr. Farmer, who informed him that he had never even seen it; and at last, he was indebted to the kindness of T. Thompson, Esq. for the perusal of an odd volume of this work. 'I have great reason, continues Dr. Ferriar, to believe that it was in the Skelton Library some years ago, where I suspect Sterne found most of the authors of this class; for Mr. Hall's Poetry shows that he knew and read them much.'

"The *Séries* of Bouchet consist of a set of regular conversations, held, as the title implies, in the evening, generally during sup-

* "Mr. Capell spent a whole life on Shakespeare, and it is said that he transcribed the works of that illustrious poet, ten times with his own hand."

† "There is an Edition, Paris, 1608; and another, Rouen, 1635."

‡ "John Hall Stevenson, Esq. of Skelton Castle, was Sterne's Eugenia, and author of *Crazy Tales*, &c. and whose collected Poetry, printed in 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1795, is now become rather scarce."

per, and may be regarded as transcripts of the *petits soupers* of that age. A subject of discussion is proposed each evening, generally by the host, and it is treated characteristically with a mixture of great knowledge and light humour. Every conversation concludes with a jest.

"The chief characters supported in the volume lent Dr. Ferriar by his friend 'are, a Man of Learning, such as the times afforded; a Soldier very fond of talking over his past dangers; a Physician, who is sometimes found deficient in his philosophy; and a Droll, who winds up all with his railery.' The conversations are not, indeed, connected by any narrative; but, Dr. Ferriar entertained little doubt, that from the perusal of this work, Sterne conceived the first precise idea of his *Tristram*, as far as any thing can be called precise, in a desultory book, apparently written with rapidity. The most ludicrous and extravagant parts of the book seem to have dwelt upon Sterne's mind, and he appears to have frequently recurred to them from memory.

"In the 29th *Série*, Shandy's Dissertation on Noses seems to have originated. It is a long and able discussion on the causes of colour in negroes; in the course of which it is asked why negroes are flat-nosed, and this question brings into play the subject of noses, so often introduced in *Tristram Shandy*.

"One of the speakers tells the following story, with which I shall conclude this article, as giving a tolerable idea of the author's style and wit.

"Ce maitre, qui estoit de nos Séries, nous conta, qu'un jour, il demanda à un sien mestayer comme il se portoit, depuis deux ou trois jours que sa femme estoit morte, lequel lui respondit, 'Quand je revins de l'enterrement de ma femme, m'essuyant les yeux, et travaillant à plorer, chacun me disoit, compere, ne te soucie, je scay bien ton fait, je te donneray bien une autre femme. Helas! me disoit-il, on ne me disoit point ainsi, quand j'eus perdu l'une de mes vaches.'"
Les Séries, tome iii. p. 216. Paris, 1608.

"The Hog-Faced Gentlewoman, called Mistress Tunnakin Skinner, who was borne at Wickham, a neuter Towne between the Emperour and the Hollander, scituate on the Rhine, and who can never recover her true shape till she be married. Also relating the cause how her mother came bewitched. With wood-cut of the lady and her suiter. 4to. 1640.

"This singular book was in the library of Sir Robert Gordon, and at its dispersion by auction in 1816, sold for 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

* This gentleman, who was of our party, told us that he one day asked one of his own tenants how he did, his wife having died a few days before, to which he answered—"When I returned from the burial of my wife, wiping my eyes and endeavouring to weep, every one said to me, 'Comrade, don't afflict yourself, I know very well what you want; I will give you another wife.'—'Alas,' said I, to myself, 'they never spoke to me in this way when I lost one of my cows.'"

"It was probably this book which gave rise to the ridiculous story of the pig-faced lady, so prevalent a year or two since, and which many wiseacres were credulous enough to believe."

The author will laugh at us for saying, that we are convinced there were other and more monstrous grounds for this belief.

"Carre (R. D. Thomæ) *Lyra Sive Anacephalæosis Hibernica, in qua de Exordio, seu Origine, Nomine, Moribus, Ritibusque Gentis Hibernicæ tractatur; cui accessere Annales ejus dem Hiberniæ.* 4to.* 2nd. edition. Sulzbaci, 1666.

"This curious work is dedicated to Pope Alexander VII. and illustrated with a map of Jerna, seu Hibernia Vetus, p. 1.

"Equestrian Portrait of Donatus O'Brien, quondam Hibernorum Rex, p. 13.

"Page 101 contains the letter of Pope Leo to King Henry VIII. intimating his having decreed him the title of Defender of the Faith, and exhorting his Majesty not to be puffed up with pride, on account of this title, but to receive it humbly, and in the Faith of Christ, and in devotion to the Holy See, by which he had been exalted."

"Butler's (Sam.) *Hudibras. First Edition.* By J. G. for Richard Marriott, under St. Dunstan's Church.—First Part, 12mo. 1663.—Second Part, ditto, 1663.—Third and Last Part, 8vo. 1678.

"The often contested passage, usually quoted—

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But, he that is in battle slain,
Can never turn to fight again,"

may be found in Book III. Canto iii. Verse 243, and strongly reminds one of the contest between the two knights, who fell to quarrelling and fighting about a statue, which one declared to be silver and the other gold, and which in the end proved to be both silver and gold; so also this passage, which some denied to exist at all in 'Hudibras,' and which others as stoutly maintained and battled for in the Magazines, affirming they had seen it in that poem; but, when they made search, could not find.

"The passage, as it really stands in 'Hudibras,' is as follows:—

"For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain."

"The character of Hudibras is, with good reason, supposed to have been intended for Sir C. Luke, and that of Whackum, but with less probability, for Capt. G. Wharton. See Granger, vol. iv. p. 40."

"The Works of King Charles the First. Folio, 1672.

"Some curious particulars respecting the printing of this work may be found at p. 103 and 104 of 'The *Olivo of Bibliographical and Literary Anecdotes.*'

"In the Archiepiscopal Library, at Lambeth Palace, is a copy with dashes of the pen through the monarch's prayers, as well

as through every passage respecting the advancement of the Protestant Religion.

"A manuscript note at the beginning, by Zach. Craddock, and dated November 1st, 1678, accounts for the numerous expurgations as follows:—

"This book, being seized on board an English ship, was delivered, by order of the Inquisition of Lisbon, to some of the English priests, to be perused and corrected according to the rules of the *Index Expurgatorius*. Thus corrected, it was given to Barnaby Crafford, English merchant there, and by him it was given to me, the English preacher resident there in 1670; and by me, as I then received it, to the library at Lambeth, to be there preserved."

"Madden's (Dr. Sam.) *Memoirs of the 20th Century, being Original Letters of State under the Reign of George VI.* 8vo. London. 1753.

"This book is considered one of the rarest in the English language: it was intended to have been comprized in six volumes, only one of which was ever printed. In order to expedite the printing and delivery, three printers, Bowyer, Woodfall, and Roberts, were employed, and one thousand impressions of the first volume struck off—but suppressed on the day of publication. Eight hundred and ninety copies were delivered to Mr. Madden, and all supposed to have been destroyed by him. Mr. Tutet possessed a copy, and never heard but of one other, although he made diligent search for that purpose.

"A copy was purchased by Mr. Bindley, at Saunders's Sale Room in 1818, for 8*l.* 15*s.*—See also Bibliotheca Marshalliana, by Stewart."

"Joe Miller's Jests, 1745.

"Joe Miller, of mirth-exciting memory, was a lively comic actor, a great favourite of the town, and a very facetious companion; I am therefore sorry to strip him of his laurels, but as legitimacy is the order of the day, I must needs place the crown which Joe Miller has usurped so long and so successfully, upon the head of him who has the most just claim to it.

"These jests then, which are as well known, and almost as often quoted as Shakespeare, are the production of Mr. John Mottley, who died October 30, 1750, author of several dramatic pieces; he is also said to have had a hand in the composition of that many-fathered piece, 'The Devil to Pay,' and who was the author of 'The Life of the Czar, Peter the Great.' It has also been surmised, and with some appearance of reason (see Reed's Biographia Dramatica), that Mr. Mottley was the compiler of the Lives of the Dramatic Writers, published at the end of Whincop's *Scanderbeg*. It is certain that the Life of Mr. Mottley in that work is rendered one of the most important in it, and is particularized by such a number of various incidents, as it seems improbable should have been known to any but himself, or some one nearly related to him. Among others, he relates the following anecdote, which contains some point:—

"When Colonel Mottley (our author's father), who was a great favourite with King James II. came over on a secret expedition from the abdicated monarch, the government, who had by some means intelligence of it, were very diligent in their endeavours to have him seized. The Colonel, however, was happy enough to elude their search, but several other persons were at different times seized through mistake for him. Among the rest, it being well known that he frequently supped at the Blue Posts Tavern, in the Haymarket, with one Mr. Tredenham, a Cornish gentleman, particular directions were given for searching that house. Colonel Mottley, however, happening not to be there, the messengers found Mr. Tredenham alone, and with a heap of papers before him; these and himself they seized, and carried before the Earl of Nottingham, then Secretary of State.

"His Lordship, however, who could not fail but know him, as he was a member of the House of Commons, and nephew to the famous Sir Edward Seymour, asked him what all those papers contained: Mr. Tredenham made answer, that they were only the several scenes of a play, which he had been scribbling for the amusement of a few leisure hours, upon which Lord Nottingham requested just to look over them, which having done, he returned them again to the author, assuring him that he was perfectly satisfied; for, *Upon my word*, said he, *I can find no plot in them.*"

"Johnson's (Dr. Samuel) *Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.* 8vo. First Edition. London, 1775.

"Dr. Lort's copy sold in 1791, for 15*s.*; and, besides various MS. and printed additions, contained, according to Mr. Clarke's *Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 'the cancelled part of p. 48, relative to Lichfield Cathedral; and, likewise, the cancelled part of p. 296,* respecting the Cave at Eggs, and the transactions there.'

"With respect to the first cancel, p. 48, in my copy of the first edition, which formerly belonged to W. Williams, of Peniarth Uchaf, I find the following passage, speaking of the authorized dilapidations and unroofing of the cathedrals of Elgin and Aberdeen, after the Reformation, Dr. Johnson says, 'The order was obeyed; the two churches were stripped, and the lead was shipped to be sold in Holland. I hope every reader will rejoice that this cargo of sacrilege was lost at sea.'

"Let us not, however, make too much haste to despise our neighbours. Our own cathedrals are mouldering by unregarded dilapidation. It seems to be part of the despicable philosophy of the time to despise monuments of sacred magnificence; and we

* "Query—Whether instead of 296 Mr. C. should not have said p. 154; as I find a passage on the subject there, which it is not at all improbable our celebrated Lexicographer should afterwards wish to suppress. He there speaks of Macleod's pursuit of the Islanders of Eggs, 'choking them with smoke, and leaving them LYING DEAD BY FAMILIES AS THEY STOOD.'"

* "The first edition appeared in 1660."

are in danger of doing that deliberately, which the Scots did not do: but in the unsettled state of an imperfect constitution."

"The other passage is as follows:— 'The inhabitants of Rum are fifty-eight families, who continued Papists for some time after the Laird became a Protestant. Their adherence to the old religion, was strengthened by the countenance of the Laird's sister, a zealous Romanist, till one Sunday, as they were going to Mass under the conduct of their patroness, Maclean met them on the way, gave one of them a blow on the head with a yellow stick, I suppose a cane, for which the Erse had no name, and drove them to the Kirk, from which they have never since departed. Since the use of this method of conversion, the inhabitants of Egg and Cunna, who continue Papists, call the Protestantism of Rum, the religion of the yellow stick.'

"The only Popish islands are Egg and Cunna. Egg is the principal island of a parish, in which, though he has no congregation, the Protestant minister resides. I have heard of nothing curious in it, but the cave in which a former generation of the islanders were smothered by Macleod.

"If we had travelled with more leisure, it had not been fit to have neglected the Popish islands. Popery is favourable to ceremony; and, among ignorant nations, ceremony is the only preservative of tradition. Since Protestantism was extended to the savage parts of Scotland, it has perhaps been one of the chief labours of the minister to abolish stated observances, because they continued the remembrance of the former religion. We, therefore, who came to hear old traditions, and see antiquated manners, should probably have found them among the Papists."

"I doubt that the quotations I have here made from the first edition in my possession, are the individual cancels alluded to, as being contained in Dr. Lort's copy; but, whether they be or be not the same, they are extremely amusing; and no one I think can object to have placed before his eyes any thing written by Dr. Johnson. And I must be excused for not being more certain with respect to these cancels, as I spent a considerable time in fruitlessly examining Boswell's Life of Johnson, to see if any mention is there made of the circumstance; and, after all, perhaps, overlooked what I was in search of; but as I have referred to the cancelled pages, my mistake, if I have committed one, will, I trust, soon meet correction."

"Stedman (Captain J. G.) *Narrative of a Five Years Expedition against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam, in Guinea, on the Wild Coast of South America, from the Year 1772 to 1777, elucidating the History of that Country, and describing its Productions.* 2 vols. 4to, with a Portrait of the Author, engraved by Bartolozzi, and 80 Engravings from Drawings by the Author. Lond. Johnson, St. Paul's Church Yard, 1806.

* "At the end of each volume is a list of plates, and directions for placing them."

"Copies, with the plates coloured, of which I believe very few exist, are rarely met with; a copy of this description sold among the books of J. Follett, esq. in 1814, for 7l.

"John Gabriel Stedman was a native of Scotland, and died at Tiverton, Devon, March 1, 1797, at the age of 52. He was buried at Bickley, near Tiverton, with this epitaph, written by himself, and at his own desire, placed over his tomb:—

"This Stedman leaves to you;

"As you'd be done by—do."

The rest, *memento mori*;

Here ends poor Stedman's story."

We trust we have now made good our opinion that this is a very agreeable publication; for though many of the matters in these specimens may be familiar to the learned and inquisitive, we are convinced they will be thought various and excellent by the great majority of readers. We hope Mr. Davis will be induced to add new (old) works to his future editions.

The Expedition of Orsua and the Crimes of Aguirre. By Robert Southey, Esq. &c. London, 12mo., pp. 215.

This tale of horrors was partially printed in the third volume of the Edinburgh Annual Register, and is now presented by Mr. Southey in a more convenient form, with additions. "It is (says the author in his Preface) a frightful but salutary story; exemplifying that power which intoxicates weak men, makes wicked ones mad. This is an important truth, and has not been sufficiently observed; but as the first part of the maxim is proved by Rienzi and Massienello, so is the second by the fanatics of Cromwell's age, and the monsters of the French revolution, as well as by the history of Eastern despots and Roman emperors. The pressure of the atmosphere is not more necessary for the animal life of man, than the restraints of law and order are for his moral being."

We have never found much gratification in contemplating such pictures as this narrative exhibits; yet it must be confessed, that, besides the fearful interest of such details, there is in them a philosophical utility, since they teach us to what a dreadful pitch of atrocity human nature is susceptible of being carried, and thence to the obvious inference, that the first steps in crime, and the first manifestations of an appetite for blood, ought to be repelled with the firmest severity: the present state of Spain is perhaps the best commentary that can be offered on this text, and it certainly adds greatly to the appositeness of Mr. Southey's publication at this time.

We will not particularize the sources whence the facts are derived; suffice it to say that they are not very generally known even in Spanish literature.

In 1560, accumulated rumours of a nation in the interior of South America, called the Omaguas, and abounding with gold and diamonds, so inflamed the cupidity of the Spanish colonists in Peru, that an expedition was fitted out to discover and

conquer this country, and add the renowned El Dorado to the boundless extent of European settlement. The command was entrusted to Don Pedro Orsua, a valiant but barbarous officer, and a knight of Navarre. His force consisted of 300 Spaniards, about forty of whom were men of rank, and 100 Mestizos, or the offspring of a mixed parentage. A more desperate band it seems hardly possible to have collected. Many of its members had been notorious in the sanguinary conspiracies, tumults, and rebellions which at that period distracted the possessions of King Phillip. The very best were ruthless soldiers; the majority ruffians, whose souls revelled in merciless murder and extermination.

Orsua took with him his beautiful mistress Donna Ines, and a number of other women, related to individuals among the troops, accompanied them. The commander was warned, by a friend, of the danger of this example, and of the character of the most depraved of his associates; but he neglected the advice, and fell a sacrifice to his imprudence. Several preliminary and separate expeditions are recorded on the Cocama and other rivers, before we find the whole force united on the Orellana, about 700 leagues from their post of starting. Here the tragedy commenced, by the assassination of Orsua. The circumstances are thus related:—

"The night of New-year's day was fixed upon for the murder, because that being a festival, it was thought there would be less guard than usual, little as there was at any time. His good angel made one effort more to save him. A negro of Vandera's discovered what had been determined; and, at the risk of his own life, found means to go to Orsua's lodging, to tell him of his danger. Orsua had brought his bane with him in that unhappy woman; he was alone with her when the negro arrived; even on such an errand the man could not obtain admittance; he dared not tarry, and therefore imparted his intelligence to a black slave of the general's; and the slave, being perhaps in the conspiracy, or, it may be, hating his master, never delivered the important charge with which he had been entrusted. When it was night, the chief conspirators assembled, and sent a mestizo, in Guzman's name, to beg a little oil at Orsua's; a pretext this for discovering whether he was alone. At a late hour they sallied out; Montoya and Chaves, eager to be the murderers, got before the rest, and found Orsua in his hammock, talking with a page. He asked them what they wanted at such an hour, and they ran him through. Wounded as he was, he rose to take his shield and sword, but by this time the others entered, and he had scarcely cried out vainly, Confession! confession! and exclaimed, *Miserere mei Deus!* God have mercy upon me! before he was killed. The murderers immediately sallied out, crying Liberty! liberty! Long live the King! the tyrant is slain! Awakened by the cry, Vargas (the second in command,) put on his arms, and went out toward

Orsua's lodging, with his sword and shield, and the ineffectual wand of authority in his hand. The conspirators, who were now in search of him, met their victim, and surrounded him; his weapons were taken from him, and they disarmed him; the armour was hardly off when Martin Perez stabbed him with such violence in the ribs, that the sword passed clean through, wounded the man severely who was disarming him on the other side."

A series of atrocious murders succeeded this, in order to get rid of those attached to the hapless general: and though Guzman was elected King, Aguirre not only acquired the chief authority, but was the fountain of all these bloody issues. "This man, so unhappily notorious in American history, had supported himself in Peru, by the trade of breaking in horses. In the rebellion of Don Sebastian de Castilla, he had borne so active a part, that he was sentenced to death, and would assuredly have been executed, could he have been taken; but when a pardon was offered to all offenders who would join the king's standard against Giron, he took advantage of the proclamation, and came from his hiding-place. For some subsequent villainy, he was again condemned, together with Zaldueño, and would have been hanged at Cuzco; but he broke prison, and remained in the woods till he found an opportunity of joining Orsua. His hope was, that Orsua would rebel; being disappointed in this, he laid a plan for murdering him. Such had been the general irregularity of his conduct, that in Peru he was commonly called Aguirre *el loco*, the madman; and assuredly his after atrocities were such, that it is only to madness they can be imputed."

Valdera and Zaldueño, two of the principal men appointed to offices under the new system, contended for the possession of the widowed Donna Ines. Valdera rendered himself obnoxious to Aguirre; and his rival leaguings with the latter, "they raised a report that Vandera designed to murder Guzman, and make himself general. Weak as he was, Guzman did not believe a report which was known to originate with Aguirre, till Zaldueño asserted with an oath, that he had proof of the intention from Vandera's own lips; and that the office of Camp-master, when this second mutiny should have succeeded, was to be given to Christoval Hernandez, a man who had infamously distinguished himself in the rebellions of Gonzalo Pizarro, and Giron. Guilt had made Guzman suspicious, and suspicion made him cruel: he invited these two men to a game at cards, instructed Aguirre when to come in with a band of assassins, and thus murdered them as treacherously as they had murdered Orsua. The main mover of the mischief was then restored to his office of Camp-master."

A change of counsels now ensued, and instead of seeking further for El Dorado, it was resolved to return and subjugate Peru. But soon new massacres and revolutions again altered their destination. Zaldueño, whom the death of Vandera had left without a competitor, obtained Donna Ines

for his mistress, and requested for her and her companion, a Mestiza woman, by name Maria de Soto, beds on board one of the brigantines. Aguirre, "brutal in every thing, replied, that there should be no beds on board, for they took up room which was wanting for things of more importance. When Zaldueño returned to the women after this fruitless application, he broke out in expressions of anger at the unexpected disappointment, and his words were presently reported to Aguirre, who had his spies every where. It was also told him, that on the preceding day, when Donna Ines was weeping over the funeral of a mestiza girl, she exclaimed, 'God be merciful to thee, my child! thou wilt have many companions before many days are over!' This was sufficient provocation for a wretch who delighted in murder, and he immediately assembled his ruffians. Zaldueño hearing this, knew to what end they were collected, and hastened to Guzman to tell him of his fears, and entreat protection. Guzman bade him be under no apprehensions, and sent one of his captains to Aguirre to pacify him, and obtain from him an assurance that he intended no violence. The captain met Aguirre with his band of assassins on the way; they heard his bidding, and learning from it where their victim had sought refuge, proceeded to Guzman's quarters, and, in spite of his commands, cries, and even supplications, murdered Zaldueño before his face. The wretch then dispatched a mestizo, named Francisco Carrion, and Anton Llamoso, one of his sergeants, to kill Donna Ines, that no farther mischief might arise on her account. Not gladdened with killing her, these ruffians repeatedly stabbed her after she was dead, as if they took an unnatural delight in mangling a form which had been so beautiful. They then divided her effects, which were of considerable value, between them, as the wages of their bloody work."

The destruction of the puppet king speedily followed, and made way for the open supremacy of the wretch Aguirre. "The brigantines," continues the narrative, "were now completed; he ordered all the canoes to be moored beside them, giving especial command, that not one should be removed from that station without his permission; and he embarked his own baggage and that of his adherents, meaning, in case his designs should be anticipated, to get on board, and leave Guzman with his party upon the island. Two nights before the time fixed for the departure of the army, he collected his adherents; and, having set a guard to cut off all communication with the lower end of the island, where Guzman was quartered (which, on so narrow a slip of land, was easily effected), he told them he had occasion for their help to chastise certain captains who were rebellious against the prince, wherefore he requested that they would follow him, and do as they were bound. With that, he led them to the quarters of Montoya, and Miguel Boleda, the admiral, which were at the upper end of the island, broke in upon them, and stabbed them both. This done, he turned

back, telling his people that the same work was to be done at the other extremity of the encampment, and he named the persons who were to be put to death there, and appointed ten of them to each murder. It was remarked, that perhaps they might mistake one another in the darkness, and some mischief might ensue; so he agreed to wait till day-break, having set such guard that no alarm could be conveyed. Nevertheless, such was his precaution, that, instead of passing the night on shore, he and the rest of his men went on board the brigantines, where they kept watch; ready at a moment's notice to cut their cables, and fall down the stream. At morning they landed to complete their purpose: two of his most intimate confidants were made acquainted with the design of killing Guzman, and charged with the execution of it; their names were Juan de Aguirre and Martin Perez. It seems as if he did not dare let this intention be generally known; for, as they were on their way to head-quarters, the wretch told his ruffians to have especial reverence towards their prince; and charged them that, if his Excellency, being of a tender nature, and not knowing the treason his captains had committed, should endeavour to protect them, they should be careful not, by any chance, to wound him while they were executing their duty. The first victim whom they dispatched was Henao, the priest who had administered their oath of treason. They then entered Guzman's lodgings; he was in bed, but starting up at their coming, and seeing Aguirre, he exclaimed, 'What is all this, my father?' for by that term he was accustomed to call him since the marriage had been contracted. The wretch bade his Excellency fear nothing, and passed on to the inner apartment, where he slew Serrano, Duarte, and Balthazar Cortes Cano; meantime the two confidants discharged their harquebuses into the body of Guzman, and afterwards repeatedly stabbed him; thus concluding his miserable and disgraceful part of royalty."

Aguirre now assumed the command; and almost every day was stained with ferocious and horrible assassinations. We are sorry we have little else to extract, but in this part one example shall serve. The leader determined on sailing down the Orellana to the ocean. "Before they set out, Aguirre took all their weapons from those soldiers of whom he had any doubt: then he set sail. They had not proceeded far, when it came into his head that he would have the Comendador Guevara killed. Llamoso, who was sent to commit this murder, began stabbing him with a blunt sword; but when the old knight intreated that he would not butcher him thus cruelly with such a weapon, he took from him his own dagger, and giving him several wounds with it, threw him overboard while yet living and crying out for confession, as the water closed over him. The manner of this murder served Aguirre and his Camp-master, Perez, for matter of mirth and mockery when the two brigantines came together."

(To be concluded in our next.)

THE CORONATION

(Continued.)

[Our last Number described the Hall at Westminster as it was arranged for crowning their late Majesties.]

"The preparations within the Abbey, which was splendidly hung with tapestry, consisted of a theatre or stage, of three steps, built in the choir, covered with carpeting, and having two thrones, or chairs of state, placed thereon. Eastward of these, and nearer St. Edward's chapel, were placed two other chairs; with desks and kneeling cushions, to which their Majesties were first conducted at their entrance to the Abbey. More eastward still, and opposite the altar, was placed the ancient chair of St. Edward, in which the king was afterwards crowned and anointed. On the south-side, or right hand, of St. Edward's chair, were placed two others, with desks and kneeling cushions, as before, where their Majesties were seated during the singing of the Litany* and the preaching of the sermon; and at the north-side of the altar were a chair, desk, and cushion, for the Archbishop of Canterbury, covered with purple velvet.

"The other erections in the church were the various seats and galleries for the Peers and Peeresses, great officers and foreigners of distinction, the heralds, spectators, musicians, &c. and for the different persons who formed the procession, but who had no active part in the Coronation ceremony. The nave, the choir, the transeps, and every part of the spacious Abbey, was occupied by galleries, with benches rising one above another, and to which persons were admitted by tickets from the Earl Marshal, and those to whom the seats were appropriated, whether Peers, Privy Councillors, or other great officers of state.

"Ceremony of the Coronation.

"When the procession arrived at the Abbey, the drums and trumpets which commenced it, immediately turned up stairs into their gallery over the entrance. Then the six clerks, conducted by two of the officers of arms, proceeded on to the Theatre, ascended the steps of it, and placed themselves in their proper galleries on either side. These were followed by the King's Chaplains, Aldermen, &c. as far as the Chief Justices, who proceeded on in a similar manner, and then took their seats on each side of the choir. The choir, prebendaries, and Dean of Westminster, on their entrance, fell off to the left, until their Majesties had come within the church, while the two persons next following continued on to their stations on the north-side of the altar. The children and gentlemen of the Chapel-Royal afterwards proceeded to their seats on either side of the area before the altar; the remainder of the vocal music retired to a high gallery on the south side of the same, and the instrumental to one on the north-side of the area next the

pulpit. The seats of the master of the Jewel-House and the Privy Councillors, not Peers, were on the north-side of the area, where St. Edward's chair was placed, and next to where the Bishops were situated. The Baronesses were then conducted by an officer of arms, to their seats on the north-side of the Theatre, and the Barons to a similar gallery on the south. The Viscountesses and the Viscounts were placed to the east of the former, and through the whole ceremony of seating the procession, the Peeresses were conducted to the north-side of the area, and the Peers to the south.

"About half-past one o'clock their Majesties entered the Abbey, and the service immediately commenced by the Westminster choir singing Purcell's Anthem, taken from Psalm cxii. v. 1-7. 'I was glad when they said unto me, Let us go into the House of the Lord.'

"During the Anthem, as their Majesties passed through the body of the church, the ceremony of placing the remainder of the procession was continued. The Sergeants at Arms, the Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Barons of the Cinque-Ports who bore the canopies, were left a short distance within the choir, or else immediately at the entrance; but the Archbishop and the supporting Bishops, the Dean of Westminster, the Great Officers of State, the Lords who bore the regalia, and garter, were placed immediately about their Majesties. After the Anthem, the choristers passed on to their gallery at the back of the choir, and the prebendaries to their stations at the south-side of the altar. When the King and Queen arrived at their chairs, after their private devotions, both were seated; and upon the conclusion of the anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury, together with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal, and Garter going before them, proceeded to the east-side of the Theatre, and afterwards to the south, west, and north, where his grace made

"THE RECOGNITION.

"Sirs—I here present unto you KING GEORGE the Third, the undoubted KING of this Realm; wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?

"The reply to this demand was, loud and repeated acclamations from all present, of 'God save King George the Third.' At every different time the recognition of his Majesty was made, he turned to that side of the Theatre where the Archbishop and the great officers were standing, and at the last time the trumpets flourished. After the recognition followed another anthem, taken from Psalm xxi. v. 1-6. 'The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord,' which was sung by the choir, their Majesties being seated in their chairs of state.

"The altar and the passage to it were then prepared for the King's first oblation; the former by having the Bible, paten, and chalice, placed upon it, and the latter by carpets and cushions being spread on the floor by the officers of the wardrobe. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury having put

on his cope, and the Bishops who were to sing the Litany being also vested, his Majesty, attended by the two Bishops who supported him in the procession, the Dean of Westminster, and the Lords bearing the regalia, passed onward to the altar, where, uncovered and kneeling upon the steps, he made his offering. This consisted of a pall or altar-covering of cloth of gold, and an ingot of the pure metal of one pound in Troy weight. The first of which was provided by the Master of the Great Wardrobe, and the second by the Treasurer of the Household. They were then given by these officers to the Lord Great Chamberlain, by him to the King, who delivered them to the Archbishop, by whom the one was placed upon the altar, and the other in the oblation-basin. The Queen's offering was next made in a similar manner, and consisted of an altar-cloth as before. Before their Majesties arose from their knees, a prayer was said by the Archbishop.

"At the conclusion of this prayer, their Majesties were conducted to the chairs of state on the south-side of the altar, where they knelt during the Litany which followed. The Lords who carried the regalia then came in order to the altar, whereon the whole was laid, with the exception of the sword; after which ceremony they returned to their former situations. The Litany and other services were then performed. The sermon, which directly succeeded, was a short, plain, and appropriate discourse, preached by Dr. Robert Drummond, then Lord Bishop of Salisbury, but who, before the end of September, was translated to the Archbishopric of See of York, which was at that time vacant, in consequence of the decease of Dr. John Gilbert, who died on July 9th, 1761. The text of this sermon, which was published by special command, was taken from 1 Kings, x-9: 'Because the Lord loved Israel for ever, therefore made he Thee King, to do judgment and justice.' The Bishop, from these words, shewed, firstly, that when good Kings reign, they are the means by which a people are blessed, as the advantage was not so much to Solomon as to Israel; and, secondly, that the duty of royalty, was to do judgment and justice. Of the concluding part of this discourse, a transcript is here given:—

"What, then, remains, but to exhort you; and what can be more becoming this great and solemn occasion, than to offer up the most fervent supplications, with one mind, to Heaven; that the Holy Spirit of that God, in whose presence the King and people are preparing to declare their mutual engagements, may pour into their hearts a sincere zeal for each other's happiness, and unite them in the strictest bands of affection? May the Sacred Oath which our Sovereign takes at the altar of the King of Kings, ever recur to his mind, as the genuine intentions of his own heart! May the homage, which we pay him in all truth and faithfulness, be bound upon our hearts and minds with the ties of duty, gratitude, and love; and from us may unfeigned loyalty spread itself through all ranks, give a right temper to the conduct of all his subjects, and establish his kingdom! May justice and judgment be the habitation of his

* We are glad to find that the musical parts are to be abridged at the approaching solemnity. Ed.

throne! May mercy and truth go before his face! May the Almighty mark every year with fresh instances of his goodness to him, and to his people! May every happiness of private life alleviate the cares of royalty, and every blessing of public prosperity, yea, and abundance of peace be in his day! Late may he be called to an Heavenly crown of eternal glory, and here, through the mercy of the Most High, to these kingdoms, long with unsullied lustre may his crown flourish, under the guidance of that wisdom, in whose right hand are length of days and honour!—*Amen.*

"When the sermon was concluded, the Archbishop of Canterbury went up to the King, and, standing before him, said,

"Is your Majesty willing to make the Declaration?"

To which the King answered,

"I am willing."

"The Archbishop being previously provided with the form of words written on a parchment roll, then proceeded to read to his Majesty the following

"DECLARATION."

"I, GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe, that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any Transubstantiation of the Elements of Bread and Wine into the Body and Blood of Christ, at or after the Consecration thereof, by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary, or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are used in the Church of Rome, are superstitious and idolatrous. And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this Declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me, as they are commonly understood by the English Protestants, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope, or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am, or may be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this Declaration, or any part thereof, although the Pope, or any other person or persons, or power whatsoever, should dispense with, or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

"After his Majesty had repeated this declaration, a silver standish was brought, and he subscribed his name to it on the top of his desk or faldstool.* To this succeeded the Coronation Oath, which the Archbishop began to administer, by first asking the King,

"Sir, is your Majesty willing to take the oath?"

To which the King having answered,

"I am willing,

"The Archbishop then put the following questions to the King, whose replies were made from a book which he held in his hands.

"Archbishop.—Will you solemnly promise and

* The word Faldstool is originally Saxon, and signifies a seat, before which are placed a kneeling cushion and desk, for the purpose of falling down to in the acts of devotion.

swear to govern the people of [this kingdom of Great Britain, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

"King.—I solemnly promise so to do.

"Archbishop.—Will you, to your power, cause law and justice in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"

"King.—I will.

"Archbishop.—Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within the kingdoms of England, Ireland, the dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging, before the union of the two kingdoms? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them.

"King.—All this I promise to do.

"His Majesty then arose out of his chair, and, attended by his supporters, went uncovered to the altar, where, kneeling upon the steps, and laying his hand upon the Holy Gospel, he said,

"The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep. So help me God.

"He then kissed the book, and signed the Oath, as he had already done the Declaration.

"On the King's return to his chair, the third anthem of '*Come Holy Ghost, our souls inspire*,' composed by Turner, was sung by the Archbishop and the choir.

The next part of the ceremony is the Anointing.

"The Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Hertford, and the Earl of Waldegrave, being all Knights of the Garter, held over his head a rich covering, and the Dean of Westminster stood by holding the consecrated oil and spoon; then the Archbishop pouring some out, anointed his Majesty on the head, breast, and hands, in the form of a cross, using nearly the same words each time, namely—

"Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as kings, priests, and prophets were anointed."

"Be thy breast anointed with holy oil."

"Be thy hands anointed with holy oil. And as Solomon was anointed king, by Zadok the priest, and Nathan the prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

"The King then kneeled down, and the Archbishop said over him a blessing.

(To be continued.)

LADY MORGAN'S ITALY.

(Concluded.)

The observations made by this lady at Naples, furnish a few quotations less exceptionable than that with which our pre-

ceding notice terminated, the utter folly and mendacity of which were too glaring to need comment; and with these we conclude:—The following is very lively, and displays an excellent talent for description:—

"In the enjoyments of virtue, there are few sensations more pleasurable than that with which the Museo Borbonico is entered, after a visit to Pompeii; when we proceed to that range of apartments specially consecrated to the relics of the buried cities of Vesuvius, and called '*La Galleria di Pesto, Pompeii, Pozzuoli*,' &c. &c. &c.

"This collection presents a series of history taught by forms! of records preserved in material objects; and the precise degree of civilization to which the ancients had attained, is here learned more effectually in the details of their kitchens, banqueting-rooms, and toilettes, than in the familiar letters of Cicero and Pliny, and in all the ruins, or all the rubbish of Rome. Here nothing is wanting to complete the series of information conveyed to posterity, but the generation itself who benefited by these accommodations and elegancies; and who seem to have been buried alive for the information of future races. Nothing but such a convulsion of nature as annihilated the unhappy inhabitants of Pompeii and Herculaneum, could have preserved such memorials of ancient habits and manners, during the one thousand eight hundred years which have intervened.

"The first room of the gallery contains the furniture of kitchens evidently belonging to some houses *bien montées*. The French *batterie de cuisine* seems to have invented nothing, not to have added a *casserole* to the gastronomic necessities of antiquity. From the elegant silver butter-melter of a Parisian Amphitryon, to the capacious turbot-boiler of an English alderman, every culinary article may be found among the *débris* of the kitchens of Pompeii. The specific purposes of these vessels are evident; but the elegance of their workmanship leaves modern luxury hopeless. Cullenders, sieves, pots, kettles, saucepans, &c. &c. are almost all of bronze or fine metal. Many afford evidence of having been silvered within; and the handles were of such exquisite forms, that any one of them might afford a subject for taste to descant on. To the kitchen succeeded the contents of the pantry—knives, forks, spoons, &c. The water-urn, having a place for a heater, was beautiful beyond description, and might now serve the purposes of the most *recherché* tea-table. A stove that shows an anticipation of Rumford discoveries, and combines great elegance with economy, is, in form and construction, infinitely superior to the modern Italian brazier, and, like that, probably was placed in the center of the apartments. The household bell is not only most exquisite in its workmanship, but clear and silvery in its tones. The scales are finely wrought, and the weights moulded in beautiful busts. Several dishes of bronze, silvered, and exquisitely chased, with handles to come off and on, evince the fine organi-

zation of a people who sought, even in the coarsest details of life, for forms to gratify their elegant and high-wrought imaginations.

"The furniture of an adjoining room is still more sumptuous and ingenious; it contains objects belonging to the best apartments of private houses, and to the temples. The principal and most beautiful among these are the lamps, endless in variety of form, size, and workmanship. Some of them, with other toys, were the furniture of some Pompeian girl's baby-house. Numbers were hung by the most beautifully wrought chains, others were for standing on their own bases, or with branches, &c. &c. Some now stand on fine-formed tripods, as when they lighted a vestibule, or a sleeping-room; and both are so delicate and small, that a French *petite-maitresse*, having sealed a billet-doux with the flame of the lamp, might have put the lamp and tripod into her ridicule. Many of the tripods are made to shut up in a very small compass, and are portable. The vases of bronze and alabaster are countless and unrivalled by any thing in modern invention, both for shape and ornament. Seats, of the most beautiful bronze, fold up like garden-chairs. The writing-stands might equally answer for a Pliny, or for an Aspasia.

"Then comes a series of evidences of the dissipation and vanity of the ancients: dice, tickets for the theatres (like the operahouses of the Haymarket); some probably belonging to the genius of fashion—the lady J—, of Herculaneum; dressing-boxes that might answer for the *trousseaus* of the royal brides of the Bourbons; mirrors small and portable, of polished metal; rouge more durable than Martin ever sold; bodkins, bracelets, and combs of every size and form, not only most delicately wrought for the golden tresses of patrician beauty, but great horn-combs for the matted locks of negligent plebeians—a hint to the government of Naples, on which it might improve, by establishing a comb-manufactory, and issuing an ukase to oblige the people to buy and use its produce.

"The number of vases, indiscriminately and vulgarly called Etruscan, is immense; many made of fine earth, and representing beautiful groups on their polished surfaces, seemed to have been the porcelain of antiquity; and, by the cups and ewers of the same material, one might be tempted to adopt the creed of the Cicerone of Pompeii, and suppose that the Roman ladies sipped coffee at their villas on the coasts of Portici and Posilipo. The elegant little bronze bedstead on which the idols were placed at certain festivals of the gods (when scenes were represented like the *Presepio* of Christian Italy), give a perfect idea of a domestic couch, and account for the smallness of the rooms in which they were placed: they differ but little from what is called the Grecian scroll in modern furniture!

"A collection of Egyptian vases and figures, which were the antiquities of our ancients, give an idea of their antiquarian

cabinets, and aptly close the most interesting and singular collection in the world."

"In this room we visited Sir Humphry Davy, who was employed in unrolling the manuscripts which, reduced to a state of charcoal by the eruption, have thus been preserved for modern inspection. There has been already unrolled a *Treatise on Music*, by Philodemos; two books of Epicurus, and the fragments of an heroic poem attributed to Rabinus. Most of the seventeen hundred manuscripts found in Herculaneum, are, it is said, capable of being unrolled. Those which are daily found in Pompeii are reduced to dust by humidity, and are beyond recall.

"The process by which the MSS. are displayed is curious. A small frame, resembling a book-binder's sewing-frame, supports the tissue to which the scales of the volumen, as it is unrolled, are attached with a strong gum. The characters traced upon the substance are only distinguished by a slight shade of difference in the blackness of the whole charred surface. The operation has succeeded so far as to discover the text (with many lacunæ, indeed, but tolerably legible); but there is little to be expected from this source in the way of discovery. An immense number of volumes have been so far unrolled as to ascertain their contents, and there are scarcely any of intrinsic value; but are such as might be expected in the obscure library of an obscure country town. Much more may be hoped from the labours of the Abate May, in retracing the half obliterated MS. of palimpsestic parchments."

"The king never goes forth for the chase without arming himself with a heron's foot; which he places in his button hole, as the most effective charm against the *Monacelo* (the Neapolitan hobgoblin), or against the ill-luck of meeting an old woman or a priest, as he crosses the threshold—both ill omens for the day! When Lord *** came to an audience to take leave of his Majesty on his return to England, the King told him he had a little *bouquet d'adieu* for him; and when his lordship probably dreamed of a gold snuff-box with the royal face set round with brilliants on the lid, he was presented with the heron's foot, as a spell against all accidents in an English fox-chase, and a remembrance of royal friendship and Neapolitan field sports."

"That the royal theatre of the Church and State, visited by the sovereign, and presided by a duke, should be bound to a rigid observance of the Lent, did not surprise us; but that the interdictions of the church should have reached even to the theatre of Pulchinello, who, after the King and the Madonna, is decidedly the most powerful personage in Naples, did both disappoint and surprise us; and the more so, as we were seated in our box, prepared for the due exercise of "broad grins," before we were aware that Pulchinello had submitted to that power which sovereigns had

not resisted, and that his place on the stage of the San Carlino was taken by the prophet Elijah!! The play was the "*Commedia Sacra*" of "*Acabe*," which opens with a dialogue between the prophet and the widow, whose child he restores, and with whom the son of Jezabel is in love. The scene of Elijah in the king's court is extremely curious. Acabe accuses him of heresy and sedition—in a word, of being a radical reformer, disturbing the ancient laws and religion of the state, which, confirmed by ages, had covered the land with unceasing prosperity. To all this Elijah replies, that his mission is from heaven; that he is sent to overturn the reigning religion; and that he will work miracles to prove the truth of his assertions, which shall leave no doubts on the mind of the king. Upon this the high priest of the idolatrous Acabe is called in to back his master, at whose sight Elijah cannot contain his ire, and a dialogue ensues, which called forth the rapturous plaudits of the audience: Elijah, in a threatening attitude, calls his antagonist "*un scelerato impio!*" the high priest terms him "*un scelerato ingannatore!*" and nothing remains for them but to proceed to blows, when the king, to save the church a scandal, with difficulty parts them, and it is agreed that both are to meet in a certain cavern, and decide their superiority by miracles. This scene discovers the impositions of the false prophet, who is "*tutto confuso*," when his materials for miracle-making are found in the cave, consisting of sticks, matches, &c. &c. &c.; while a long prayer of the true prophet's not only brings down fire from heaven, which consumes the king, queen, and heir-apparent, but at the same time brings down a fine full-grown angel, vibrating in the air between four pulleys, while the prophet settles himself in an arm-chair for the purposes of translation: first, however, as he was about to ascend, he stepped forward, and gave out the play for the following evening; then re-seating himself, he threw down an old cloak on his successors' head, who was in look and garb the very image of a Jew clothes-man in the streets of London.

"We observed upon this occasion, that the theatre was filled with women and their children; and that many of the boxes included the whole family of the lower citizen class, even to the livery-boy and the baby; for it seems to be a sort of duty to attend these sacred dramas in Lent; and all that appears so singular and even profane in these exhibitions to the foreign spectator, is by them attended to with reverence and interest. When the false prophet was praying to his false gods, and Elijah kept crying in a taunting tone, "*più forte!—non l'ascoltano!*"—(Cry louder!—they don't hear you!) the audience clapped their hands, and exclaimed, "*Bravo, Elijah! bravo!*" and our Tuscan servant, who stood in the back of our box, and who had taken it for granted, that he had come to see the Neapolitan Pulchinello, did not discover his mistake till Elijah's long prayer, in the last scene, un-

deceived him; when he observed to me as he announced the carriage, 'Credo, Signora, che c'è una commedia più tosto sagra'—('I fancy, Madam, that this is rather a sacred comedy.')

We now bid her ladyship adieu; with less of politics and philosophy, and more of morals and religion, she would be not only an infinitely better, but an infinitely more entertaining writer.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

FRENCH VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY.

(Third and concluding notice.)

The hydrographic operations of the expedition in the archipelago of the Sandwich islands, furnishes us with sufficiently extensive charts of various parts of the coasts, as well as plans of different ports and anchoring stations.

In the passage from the Sandwich islands to Port Jackson, M. Freycinet discovered on the east of the Archipelago of the navigators, a small island, which received the name of *Rose Island*. The situations of several small islands very remote from the great masses of land were determined during the same voyage. These islands will henceforth form reconnoitering points, at which vessels having to cross the great ocean, may touch, as if by gradation, to verify their longitudes.

On his passage from New Holland, in the South Atlantic ocean, by the south of New Zealand, M. Freycinet first verified the position of Campbell's island, and next, that of several small islands, situated at the eastern extremity of the New Continent, such as St. Ildefonso, Diego, Ramirez, Barnevelt, Evoutz, &c. &c. The Atlas also includes charts of several parts of the coast of Terra del Fuego.

The accident, which at the Malouine islands, put a period to the navigation of the *Uranie*, did not suspend the hydrographic labours of the expedition. These labours have furnished us with charts of the north and north-east coasts of the most easterly of the Malouines, as well as plans of three ports situated in those islands.

METEOROLOGY.

We cannot hope in our climates to attain any general result of the totality of the meteorological phenomena, except by the aid of the suitably combined averages of a long series of observations. At the equator, on the contrary, the perturbations are so rare and feeble, that a week is almost sufficient, not only to observe, but also to measure the effects of positive causes. In forty-eight hours, for example, the diurnal barometrical period is ascertained; and five or six days, taken at hazard, are sufficient to appreciate its extent. In Paris, the averages of a month do not always render the period manifest; and it is very doubtful, whether the fortuitous effects of the accidental causes are completely balanced in the averages of the observations of two or three years. It is therefore to be hoped, that the short periods which M. Freycinet must have spent in each of his touching stations, will, notwithstanding, be

sufficient to resolve several important questions, relative to the meteorology of the equinoctial regions.

Our knowledge on this subject has, within these few years been considerably increased; but it still remained to be determined by precise measurements, whether, in the diurnal barometrical period, of which we have just spoken, the hours of the maximum and minimum within the tropics are the same at all times and in all places. It may, moreover, be asked, whether the oscillation of the mercury in the tube of the barometer has every where the same extent, and in that case, what is its precise value. The average pressure of the atmosphere has been supposed to be sensibly less at the equator than in our climates. At first sight it appears surprising that this opinion should be a matter of doubt; but when it is considered how easily barometers are put out of order, how rare it is to find two which perfectly agree with each other, either owing to the defective position of the zeros of the scales, or because the makers do not generally calculate the effects of the capillarity, or finally, as most frequently happens, because these instruments are not all equally well purged of air, it will be easily conceived that opportunities rarely occur of comparing the average heights of the barometer, under the tropics, and in Europe, so as to obviate, in the result, the chance of an error, if for instance, half a millimeter.

What has been hitherto stated, relates to the observations made on shore. The nautical journals of the expedition present, for the whole duration of the voyage, observations on the thermometer and the hygrometer made from hour to hour, both by day and night; observations on the barometer at intervals of two hours; and also twelve daily observations on the temperature of the sea, corresponding to the same periods. Such a mass of observations would, under any circumstances, be an important acquisition; but we may add that the labour of M. Freycinet and his coadjutors is equally remarkable for accuracy and extent. The very interesting memorial of Dr. Marcet, inserted in a late volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*, seems to lead to the supposition that the saltness of sea-water is more considerable to the south of the equator than in the northern hemisphere. This consequence would also result from the numerous observations made by Bayly during the third voyage of captain Cook, while the very contrary is deduced from the specific gravities determined by Doctor Davy in his passage from London to Ceylon. The question, therefore, stood in need of further investigation. M. Freycinet sent, a few days ago, to one of the committee, fifty-five bottles of sea-water, collected in different situations both north and south of the equator. These bottles are still securely corked, and there is every reason to hope that they will furnish new and interesting results to science.

This seems to be the proper place for mentioning the effects of the still with which the expedition was provided in,

order to produce fresh water by the distillation of sea-water. M. Freycinet found no need to make trial of this method, except on the western coast of New Holland, where no fresh water is found. The distillation was performed partly on board, and partly on the sea-shore; it occupied nine days. Each operation lasted twelve hours. The crew, consisting of a hundred and twenty men, for the space of a month, drank only the water prepared by the still. At the captain's table it was drunk for three successive months, without any inconvenience. M. Freycinet himself observes, that at Timor, he preferred the distilled sea-water to that which had been procured on shore.

NATURAL HISTORY—ZOOLOGY.

The details into which we are now about to enter, will prove that captain Freycinet's voyage has rendered no less essential service to the history of animals, than to the sciences of astronomy, natural philosophy, and geography.

MM. Quoi and Gaimard, the surgeons of the expedition, have enriched the Museum of the *Jardin du Roi* with a great number of rare objects, and also several species of animals entirely new to science. These two voyagers themselves prepared the animals which they collected, and conjointly with M. Gandichaud, the apothecary of the *Uranie*, they have presented to the Museum a number of curious objects collected on their voyage.

Notwithstanding that eighteen boxes were lost at the period of the shipwreck, the collections brought home by the expedition comprise 95 species of mammalia, 313 of birds, 45 of reptiles, 164 of fish, and a great number of molusca, annelide, polypi, &c.

The number of skeletons amounts to about 30; among them is a man of the race of the papoos, a tamandua (*myrmecophaga tamandua*), a head of an adult tapir, &c.

To enumerate all the new and rare species for which we are indebted to M. Freycinet's expedition, would exceed the limits of this report. It will be sufficient to observe, that the collections include 4 new species of great mammalia, 45 of birds, among which are three new genera: upwards of 30 of reptiles, and about 120 of fish. The latter, which are preserved in alcohol, are the more valuable, since very few were previously known, and with those we were only acquainted by means of ill-prepared skins, or the incorrect drawings of Commerson.

Among the molusca and polypi are a great number of animals that inhabit shells; they are very well preserved in alcohol. This portion of M. Freycinet's collection may be regarded as a most valuable acquisition to the history of animals.

Resides the objects of natural history collected by M. Freycinet's expedition, there has been submitted to our examination a considerable number of drawings of birds, fish, snails, and insects, executed with great correctness by M. Arago, the draftsman of the expedition. MM. Gaudichaud and Tannay, jun. have likewise represented

in colours many objects highly interesting to the history of the molusca and other marine animals without vertebræ.

ENTOMOLOGY.

While the *Uranie* lay at anchor at the Isle of France, M. Freycinet transmitted to the Museum of Natural History four great iron boxes, containing about 400 lepidoptera and 4 or 500 other insects brought from Brazil, together with about 40 species of crustacea from the Cape of Good Hope, &c. The number of insects which M. Freycinet has presented to the Museum, since his return, amounts to about 1,300. M. Latreille, to whom we are indebted for these details, estimates that the number of species may amount to 300. The insects, which were taken near the country of the Papous, present about forty new species, among which are some very remarkable ones.

The crustacea and arachnides, collected in the above places, also deserve to be mentioned. M. Latreille, the celebrated entomologist, has hitherto taken only a rapid survey of them, and yet he has already discovered several new species.

The dry plants collected during the voyage of the *Uranie*, comprise about 3,000 different species, four or five hundred of which are not to be found in the herbaria of the Museum of Natural History, and of which 200, at least, are unknown. Unfortunately, a great number of those collected at the Moluccas, the Marianas, and Timor, were injured by the sea-water during the shipwreck of the *Uranie*; but the plants collected in the neighbourhood of Port Jackson, on the Blue Mountains of New Holland, and at the Sandwich Islands, are in an excellent state of preservation, and present many novelties. Among the objects which were submerged at the time of the shipwreck, are some beautiful marine plants, ferns, and other species, for the preservation of which we are indebted to M. Gandichaud, who has moreover presented to the professors of the *Jardin du Roi*, a great quantity of fruits, grains, gums, and other productions of the vegetable kingdom. The committee calculates that 150 or 160 outline drawings will suffice to represent the most important plants contained in the herbar of the expedition.

GEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS.

M. de Freycinet has presented to the Museum of Natural History about 900 specimens of rocks collected at his different touching points.

A circumnavigatory voyage, in which only coasts and islands of small extent are seen, cannot afford opportunity for geological observations calculated to make known the nature of the soil, and the relations of the antiquity and superposition of the strata. The navigators should confine themselves to insulated observations, to specimens of rocks detached from the strata which appear to dominate by their masses, and to characterize the different countries. A note addressed to the committee by M.

Cordier, professor of the *Jardin du Roi*, states, that the specimens brought by M. Freycinet are numerous, well preserved, and judiciously chosen. Fragments from the Blue Mountains of New Holland, from the rocks of the Sandwich Islands, and those of the Archipelago of the Marianas, augment the geological treasures of our collections. They, moreover, afford fresh proofs of the analogies of situation and composition which are observed in the two hemispheres, on the most remote points of the globe.

HISTORICAL NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE.

Under the different zones where M. Freycinet anchored at Brazil, at the Cape of Good Hope, at the Isle of France, at the Eastern Moluccas, at New Holland, and at the Sandwich and Mariana Islands, he directed his attention to the general aspect of the country, and observed on the races of men who inhabit it, on the state of their civilization, on the development of the various branches of their agriculture and commercial industry, and finally on the causes which impede or accelerate the advancement of society. In order to pursue a uniform course in this class of his investigations, M. Freycinet communicated to the persons who were to share his labours, a series of questions methodically embracing the physical, moral, and political state of man. He has enabled us to appreciate the advantages of this classification by laying before us the great mass of ideas which he has collected relative to the group of the Mariana Islands. Too much praise cannot be given to this picture of a country which is enriched by the most beautiful productions of nature, whose inhabitants exhibit the wretched remains of a numerous population, and which is connected by its situation, by the manners and language of its natives, and perhaps, also, by the wrecks of its monuments, with the Archipelago of the Indies. The variety of subjects of which this report treats, will not permit us to enter upon the investigation of these important labours; but at a period when the languages of nations are considered as the most valuable historical documents, we cannot forbear to mention the laudable zeal with which M. Freycinet and his assistants have collected all that relates to the roots, grammatical forms, and that ingenious variety of characters by which ideas are reflected among savages as well as among civilized people.

What imparts a peculiar charm to the narrative of M. Freycinet's voyage is the picturesque atlas, in which are included landscapes, nautical views and representations of costumes, executed by M. Arago. The Archipelago of the Marianas, of which so little is known; Tenian, which is covered with monuments of problematical origin; the umbrageous valleys and Blue Mountains of New Holland; the island of Ombay, inhabited by anthropophagi, present objects of new and varied interest. The number of the designs is the more remarkable, when it is considered that they were made in the open air, and frequently under the most disadvantageous circumstances.

Drawn up at the Institute, on the 23rd of April, 1821.

(Signed) *MM. de Humboldt, Cuvier, Desfontaines, de Rosel, Biot, Thenard, Gay-Lussac, and Arago.*

FINE ARTS.

PHYSIOGNOMICAL PORTRAITS.

The second part of this admirable work has issued from the press. It contains ten portraits, including Hampden, Sidney, Wickliffe, Marquis of Granby, and Captain Cook. It does not always happen in performances of this kind, that the publication improves as it advances; which, in the present instance, is, in our judgment, obviously the case. We have a proof of Prince Charles or the Pretender before us (though we are not sure to which part it will belong) that strikes us as one of the most exquisite specimens of line engraving ever done. It is as brilliant as a gem, and yet the head possesses the utmost truth and nature. Almost trying to find microscopic faults in it, we can discern nothing on which we could whisper a doubt, save the shadow under the chin, and a little of the darkest passages on the armour. But even this is hypercriticism, and the beauties of the execution, the character, the expression, the tone altogether, form an union of the most delightful description. The portrait of Captain Cook is in a different style, but also very fine. The graver has taken a bolder grain, and the result is a happy and sailor-like head of this undaunted and intelligent navigator. On the whole, as far as we have ascertained, this work is, and is likely to be, an honour to the arts of England.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SCENERY.

The first No. of a work under this title has just been published, and seems from its design more than by its execution, to merit the public patronage. Simply as exercises for art, no scenery in the world furnishes finer subjects than Spain and Portugal; and when these are not only well chosen, but connected with the splendid achievements of our country on the peninsula, they acquire a far higher interest, and add the feelings of the heart to the pleasures of the eye. There are four views in this No., sketched, we observe, by Dr. Neale; drawn on stone by J. D. Harding; and printed by Rowney and Foster. The first is Ciudad Rodrigo, with its bridge and fortress: the second, Cintra from the eastward: the third, the Convent on the pinnacle: and the fourth, Belver Castle on the Tagus. Of these, Cintra is the better specimen of lithography; but as all the objects are good, it is to be hoped that improvement in this branch will render the future Nos. still more deserving of approbation. In these there is no want of the softness peculiar to the art, but distinctness has not been sufficiently attended to; and not only earth and water in landscape, but even figures are occasionally blended without that finished marking which their different characters demand. In other respects we highly approve of the publication.

ORIGINAL POETRY

[Being ourselves delighted with the beautiful poem to *The Ivy* by Mrs. Hemans, in our No. 231, it is a pleasure to find, that it has made a similar impression on poetical minds. Our last contained a tribute from a bard of the finest sense, and the following congenial lines are from the pen of Mr. B. Barton, whose Muse has raised the Society of Friends among the Children of Song.]—Ed.

TO MRS. HEMANS.

Lady! if I for thee would twine
The IVY-WREATH,—can feeling trace
No cause why, on a brow like thine,
The Muse might fitly place
Its verdant foliage—"never sere,"
Of glossy, and of changeless hue?
Ah! Yea—there is a cause most dear
To Truth and Nature too.

It is not 'till at long hath been
Cumb'd with thoughts of festal rite;
The cup which thou hast drunk, I ween,
Not always sparkles bright!
Nor is it that it hath been twin'd
Round VIC'E's brow in days gone by;
Such glory has no power to blind
Thy intellectual eye.

For thou canst look beyond the hour,
Elated by the wine-cup's thrall
Beyond the Victor's proudest power,
Unto the end of all!
And, therefore, would I, round thy brow,
The deathless wreath of Ivy place;
For well thy song has prov'd—that thou
Art worthy of its grace.

Had earth, and earth's delight alone—
Unto thy various strains giv'n birth;
Then had I o'er thy temples thrown
The fading flowers of earth:
And trusting that e'en these—pourtray'd
By thee in song, would spotless be,
The Jasmine's, Lily's, Hare-bell's braid,
Should brightly bloom for thee.

But thou to more exalted themes
Hast nobly urg'd the Muses' claim;
And other light before thee beams
Than Fancy's meteor flame.
And from thy harp's entrancing strings
Strains have proceeded more sublime
Than e'er were waken'd by the things
Which appertain to TIME!

Yes! *Female Minstrel!* thou hast set,
Even to the MASTERS OF THE LYRE,
An eloquent example!—yet
How few have caught thy fire!
How few of their most lofty lays
Have to Religion's cause been given,
And taught the kindling soul to raise
Its hopes, its thoughts to Heaven!

Yet this, at least, has been thy aim;
For thou "hast chosen that better part,"
Above the lure of worldly fame,
To touch—and teach the heart!
To touch it by no slight appeal
To feelings—in each heart confest;
To teach—by truths that bear the seal
God hath himself impress!

And can those flowers, which bloom to fade,
For thee a fitting wreath appear?
No! wear thou, then, the Ivy-braid,
Whose leaves are never sere!
It is not gloomy—brightly play
The sunbeams on its glossy green;
And softly on it sleeps the ray
Of moon-light—all serene.

It changes not, as seasons flow
In changeless, silent course along;
Spring fresh it verdant, leaves it so—
It outlives Summer's song.
Autumn no wan, or russet stain
Upon its fadeless glory flings,
And Winter o'er it sweeps in vain,
With tempest on his wings.
"Then wear thou this"—THE IVY CROWN!
And though the bard who twines it be
Unworthy of thy just renown,
Such wreath is worthy thee.
For her's it is, who, truly wise,
To Virtue's cause her powers hath given;
Whose page the "*Gates of Hell*" defines,
And points to those of HEAVEN!

WRITTEN AT WATERLOO.

Tread lightly—this is sacred ground—
England's Sons are buried round.
What, tho' o'er their silent bed,
Nor requiem rose, nor mass was said—
Sainted is the warrior's grave;
Holy the slumber of the brave.
And braver than the brave below,
No past can boast—no future show.
And thou—fair scene—proud field of fame,
Their memory has embalmed thy name.
The nations of the world have been
To gaze upon thy blood-stain'd green.
Those generations all shall fade
While thou remainest undecay'd!
And still to thee, in distant times,
Shall come the sons of other climes,
In devout pilgrimage to view
Thy field of glory—Waterloo.
As some rich vase of classic grace,
Within whose bosom yet we trace
The breathings of its early day,
When priceless perfumes in it lay—
So Waterloo shall rest o'er thee
A deep undying memory.

ISABEL.

STANZAS.

Nay, sigh not—'tis useless—oh, I could sigh too,
If I knew any service, that sighing might do—
Nay, sigh not—'tis better to smile if we may,
And thus—of our pilgrimage—cheat the long day.
We must on—be our pathway of flower, or thorn,
Do thunder clouds gloom it, or sun-beams adorn;
We must on—and it leads us all to that one spot,
Where our pleasures—our sorrows—alike are forgot.
Yet to each must this world some pleasure impart,
So beautiful, nature—so exquisite, art.
You smile—but more sad than your sigh is your smile,
Well—so could I smile too—an' it were worth while.

ISABEL.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.—NO. XX.

Our correspondent's letter of June 17th, is of rather a more political cast, than we desire to mingle with our concerns; and therefore, instead of giving the entire translation, we shall content ourselves with its

substance, as it bears upon literature. It is stated that "the young students of Paris are a great plague to the police; the latter can with difficulty keep them in order, and it has occasionally been found necessary even to array the gendarmerie against them. Some time ago they assembled to the number of several thousand, at the funeral of M. Camille Jordan, who was one of the best men in France, though dismissed from the council of state. It was a gratifying thing to see the youth of France thus honouring him, and by their spontaneous homage, in some measure repairing the injustice done to the eminent talents and virtue of the deceased. Last week a party of young men, consisting chiefly of those who attend the schools of law and medicine, determined to testify their respect for the memory of their unfortunate comrade Lallemand, who, in the disturbances of last June, was shot by the soldiers of the guard. [An account follows of this transaction very similar to the death of Allen in our own country]. An immense retinue of young men accompanied the corpse to the place of interment; and this year, on the anniversary of the funeral, the students resolved to perform a funeral service in honour of their companion. To prevent this proceeding, however, so close an imitation of some of the German universities and the Wartburg assemblies, government interfered; the police sent a squadron of gendarmes on horseback to occupy the church of St. Eustache, and the churchyard, which is out of town. It is even said, that some pieces of cannon were planted near the spot; but (adds our authority) I cannot vouch for the truth of that assertion. It is certain, however, that the students were driven from the church, and after they had proceeded, in an orderly manner, to the church-yard, the gendarmerie received orders to disperse them by main force. They then ascended a small rising ground, where one of the party delivered a speech in honour of their old comrade. It is reported that the gendarmes had received orders to put them all to the sword, but that they refused to obey this mandate. The Journals were again forced to observe silence, and the affair was taken up by some of the deputies in the tribune of the chamber. By this means, and also a pamphlet published by one of the students, which contains a statement of the whole affair, the public gained a knowledge of it.

It should, moreover, be observed, that the students, to prevent intrusion, adopted, on the late occasion, the precaution of showing to each other their students' certificates, with the view, as they declared, of excluding all secret agents.

M. de Corbières, who is at the head of the institutions for public education, has published an ordinance, prohibiting youths, who attend public schools, from assembling together to honour the memory of those who may have been guilty of sedition; and those who are alarmed at their conduct, have suggested the idea of removing the schools of law and medicine to some distance from Paris, to prevent some thousands

of young men from taking part in public affairs. As a ground for this scheme, it is alleged, that they will enjoy greater tranquillity in small towns; but their supporters argue differently. They maintain that great cities are best calculated for finishing education, and for enabling young men to acquire that knowledge of the world which is no less necessary than scholastic learning. It is, unquestionably, an evil that the city of Paris should form the central point of every thing, and absorb every thing; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied, that it is very advantageous for a great city to combine the resources of every kind that are scattered through small towns. It is, for example, very important to students as well as to literary men, to have access to so complete a library as the *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris, where they are sure to find almost every book they can wish to consult; this library is open to them every day in the week, and which even lends out such books as may be necessary to the labours of literary and scientific men. Ten or twenty small libraries dispersed through the provinces, can never supply the place of this vast depot of learning.*

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.

On Monday was produced a farce, called the *Spectre Bridgroom*. It possessed very little merit, and was rendered obnoxious to good taste, by some broad allusions put into the mouth of Miss Smithson. We presume, that it will hardly stand its ground, though considerable applause was bestowed upon it.

Baillie Jarvie—Mr. Mackay, of whom we spoke last week, performed this part in *Rob Roy* on Tuesday. Much as we were prepared to expect from what we had heard of him, he fully came up to our preconception of his excellence in the character. Indeed it is not possible to praise it more highly than it deserves. Admirably calculated for it by figure, countenance, dialect, and other natural requisites, Mr. Mackay superadds a sound judgment, and a chaste drollery, which guide him absolutely to identify himself with the Glasgow Baillie, as drawn by the mighty penman of the North. A clamour has been raised against large theatres, and we have joined in it, because we certainly consider them to be inconvenient, and, to a large portion of the audience, destructive of such effects as are produced by just and unexaggerated delineations, either of tragic passion, or comic humour. But in seeing this actor, we became convinced, that the fault is as often on the stage, as in the size of the house.

* Such are the main facts in our letter, which certainly conveys the best information we have met with respecting a state of things deeply affecting both the schools and the institutions, the literature and the politics of France. We submit it to the British public without a comment, and have only to add that the Paris theatres have also become noted for party contentions. *Ed.*

We were surprised at the precision with which he made every little point tell in his easy way;—as it appeared without an effort. His genuine comedy was without violence, without buffoonery; a pure piece of unaffected, well-sustained, and highly amusing comedy. It was truly observed; in a morning paper (the *Post*) that he never forsook the character, and the character never forsook him. He was alike Baillie Jarvie in the scenes of quiet life, and in those of danger: in pleasantry, in anger, in terror, in joy—with Mattie and with Helen Macgregor. When the weaver was insulted, his cholera rose; when his father's name was mentioned, he never forgot the peculiar reverence which a Scotsman pays to a parent's memory; when a national air was sung (Auld Lang Syne, for instance) he portrayed the feeling of his country in the most decided manner, without a particle of burlesque; his emotions were all brief, and his good-nature was the predominating feature—in short, he displayed all the versatility which the part demands, and in no one instance that we could discern, made himself objectionable to criticism. Where a whole is so fine, it is almost a work of supererogation to particularize. But we may mention the oath at the Macvitties which slips him before his favoured servant, the entire quarrel in the inn, the approach to his fierce highland kinswoman, and the pet at Frank Osbaldistone, as striking passages. The half-ashamed side-looks at being caught swearing, were inimitable; and nothing could be so alike in action, and yet so different in expression, as the same side-glances towards the hot poker whenever the quarrel threatened to be revived at the Clauchan Alehouse. The mixture of kind-heartedness and citizen timidity, and a sort of bastard admiration which he threw into all his scenes with *Rob Roy*, made the picture exquisite in its kind; the bye-play was as good as the rest, and we can safely say, that a higher dramatic treat has seldom been afforded, than by this altogether delightful performance. We observed throughout, that all the high cheek-bones in the house, and there were many pairs of them, were especially convulsed and moved upwards—perhaps the truest tribute to the actor's skill. H. Johnson was Dougal, and he played the part with genuine northern force; and Mr. Cooper did no injustice to the character of *Rob*, though it has been so stamped by superior genius as to render the attempt of any second perilous in the extreme. Mrs. Egerton sustained her old cast of Helen with her old energy: Owen was utterly spoilt by a caricaturist of the name of Williams; and the two Osbaldistones were about as bad as possible. Madame Vestris (we beg her pardon) was a pretty heroine, and dressed very handsomely—for a London ball-room. She sung sweetly.*

* Since writing the above, we see from the bills, that Mr. Mackay has agreed to play six nights in London, his Edinburgh engagements precluding any further stay. Mr. Elliston has done well in procuring this pleasure for the public.

THE HAYMARKET THEATRE

Opened on Wednesday with the *Rivals*, and an occasional Address; but as there was metal more attractive on Thursday, we postponed our initiatory visit till the evening of that day, when the Address was repeated, and the *Provoked Husband* performed. We perceive that the daily press does not speak very favourably of the getting up of the *Rivals*, and that it states (which is very true) that the Address is not remarkable for point in composition. It is, however, appropriately delivered by Mr. Terry.

In the *Provoked Husband* the principal attraction was Mr. Conway as Lord Townley. His fine figure and emphatic dialogue suited well with the character; and the last scene was rendered highly affecting by his admirable style of acting it. The dignity of the nobleman and the feeling of the husband were in perfect keeping throughout, and excellently as we have often seen the part acted, we have never witnessed it more impressively sustained. The late period of the week prevents our going into detail. Mrs. Chatterley was a fair Lady Townley, and a Mrs. Young Lady Grace, which she played not only prettily, but with considerable promise. The head of the Wrongheads was in the hands of a Mr. Williams; we have seen it in better. Decamp outraged Squire Richard beyond even farcical limits, and a Mrs. Tayleure was an equally boisterous Jenny. The other parts, John Moody Mr. Tayleure, &c., were but poorly represented; and upon the whole, with the exceptions before excepted, this delightful old comedy was ineffectively and badly cast. A slight little afterpiece from the French, called *Peter and Paul*, succeeded: it has not much stamina, but, as far as it goes, is pleasing.

The theatre is pretty, but the odours of new wood, paint, and other products of building and beautifying, are still very disagreeable.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—A little piece called *Love's Dream*, was produced here with success on Thursday. Miss Kelly is its main-stay; but Wrench, Harley, and Pearman also exert their talents to its advantage.

VARIETIES.

THEATRE DE VERSAILLES.—*Le Déluge Universel*,* a melodrama in three acts, which bids fair to excite the admiration of all France, is a dramatic treasure. The way in which the ark is managed is like enchantment: the decorator has carried illusion to the utmost possible point. But what deserves the highest praise is the scene of the *Déluge*, in the third act. The introduction of choruses blended with the action is a happy idea, and produces a grand effect, and has had extraordinary success.

Fine words.—"It is really a fine piece of agriculture," observed an Englishman the

* This notice, from a Paris Journal, gives another instance of the extraordinary subjects which our French neighbours adopt for dramatic purposes.

other day, as he gazed on the dome of the Invalids at Paris.

Exclamations.—When a Frenchman gets bad wine, he says, "Mon Dieu;" when he gets good wine, he exclaims—"Diable."

Irish Legacy.—"What will you leave me in your will?" asked a lady of an Irishman. "The wide world," he replied.

Union of sentiment in married life.—"I wish I had never married you," said Mrs. — to her husband.—"I wish, my dear, you never had," said Mr. — to his wife.

The world's age.—It was remarked, during the late unseasonable weather, that the world had entered into her winter years.

Reward.—There has lately been pasquinated at Naples, "25 francs reward for the discovery of the patriot army." "Here to-day, and gone to-morrow," should have been its device.

Etymology.—A lady in a party the other day at Westminster-hall, joined warmly in the admiration which the fine view of its noble roof (now so perfectly seen) caused to be expressed, and declared, that till then, she had never felt so forcibly the justice of the title given to king William. This startled an historical gentleman, who asked "What title?" The answer was prompt—"Why, William Roof-us, to be sure."

Mr. Pringle's Poem.—The Ayr and Wigtonshire Courier, a very respectable Scottish newspaper, referring to the sweet poem written by Mr. Pringle, and published in the L. Gazette of the 16th, says:

"We beg leave to inform the editor of the above deservedly-esteemed publication, that the poem he values, appeared long ago in the columns of the Ayr and Wigtonshire Courier, for which paper it was originally written. It was, we believe, the latest production of Mr. Pringle's muse on this side of the Atlantic."

It was by a mistake of the press that we did not state it to be his last poem on this side of the Atlantic; and we are glad to be set right in point of originality by our Ayrshire friends. It is our established rule never to take one line knowingly without ascribing it to its just source. In this way we take the annexed from the above Journal.

Highland Patronymics.

1. Mackintosh; the Son of the First.
2. M'Donal; the Son of Brown Eyes.
3. M'Dugal; the Son of Black Eyes.
4. M'Onnechy, or Duncan; the Son of Brown Head.
5. M'Gregor; the Son of the Greek Man.
6. M'Cuthbert; the Son of the Arch-Druith.
7. M'Kay; the Son of the Prophet.
8. M'Taggart; the Son of the Priest.
9. M'Leod; the Son of the Wounder.
10. M'Lean; the Son of the Lion.
11. M'Kinzie; the Son of the Friendly One.
12. M'Intyre; the Son of the Carpenter.
13. Campbell; Crooked Mouth.
14. Cameron; Crooked Nose.
15. Stewart; the High Stay, or Support.
16. Fingal; the Gul, Worthy One.
17. Ossian; the Tup.

MONUMENT TO GEORGE III.

The subscription to Mr. M. Wyatt's Design for a Monument in grateful remembrance of the late Royal Father of his People, it will delight the patriotic to observe, is rapidly and honourably augmenting: we shall offer some remarks on it next week.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

Two vacant fellowships were filled up on Monday, the 18th instant by the election of Mr. Martin of Cork, and Mr. Boyton, of Dublin. The examination for fellowships began on Wednesday the 13th, and lasted until Saturday the 16th inclusive. There were five candidates, all of whom answered very creditably; but Mr. Martin was decidedly first, and Mr. Boyton second, in every branch. The successful candidates received premiums according to their answering: Mr. Herbert 150*l.*, Mr. Stevelly 40*l.*, and Mr. Stack 30*l.*

CAMBRIDGE, JUNE 29.

The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakespeare into Greek verse, was on Monday last adjudged to Mr. W. Barham, of Trinity college.—Subject, Othello, Act 1, Scene 3, Othello's Apology: Beginning with

"And till she comes, as truly as to Heaven."—And ending with

"—Here comes the lady, let her witness it." The examiners have selected (*honoris causa*) the two exercises

Motto—"Pindarus quisquis studet emulari,"

Motto—"Si placeo tuum est."

and give notice, that the names of the writers will be recorded, if their consent to open the mottoes be communicated to the Vice-Chancellor.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Among the recent translations from the English into the French language, we observe Murray's History of Travels in Africa, &c., the novel of Calthorpe (the Mystery by the same author announced), Orfila on Poisons, and Miss Anna Porter's Village of Mariendorp, which we ought long since to have mentioned to our readers as one of the most interesting novels of the season.

THE EASTER BOOK-FAIR AT LEIPSIG.

Notwithstanding the general complaints of bad times, of want of sale, and of the restrictions on the liberty of the press, it appears that the trade of writing and book-selling has not decreased in the course of the last year. According to the general catalogue of the Easter fair, the number of works there offered for sale is 3,322, and that in the last Easter fair was 2,907: the number of publishers who have sent their publications to this fair is 393; to the last fair, 354. This catalogue also confirms the observation, that the various branches of the Arts and Sciences are cultivated by the Germans, in a proportion favourable to the progressive improvement of the human race. We find in the last Pedagogical works 70 writings for children and youth, and School-books, 172; Copy-books with instructions for writing a good hand, 11; writings relative to Philology or general Grammar, 204; Archaeology, 21; for the improvement of the German lan-

guage, 35; for learning foreign, modern languages, and works in these languages, 350; Arithmetic, 42; Mathematics, 34; Astronomy, 7; Geography and Statistics, 136; single Maps, 73; and 10 complete Atlases: General Natural History, 8; Medecin for men and animals, and the auxiliary Sciences 235 new works; 72 Poems, single, and Collections; 58 Plays; Books of amusement to pass the time, or to kill it, 252, among which are 157 Novels. Of religious and moral books there are 231 Protestant (fewer sermons than usual), and 127 Catholic.—There are 10 publications respecting the Jews, and 45 on destructive Science and Art of War. Contents of the *Journal des Savans*, for May, 1821.

Sir G. T. Staunton, Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tourgouth Tartars. Reviewed by *Abel Rimsuf Silvestre de Sacy*.

Mémoires de l'Académie Imp. des Sciences de St. Petersburg. Reviewed by *M. de Larue*.

Essais historique sur la Ville de Caen. Reviewed by *Raynaud*.

M. Lapostolle, Traité des Parafondres et des Paragres en Cordes de Paille. Reviewed by *Biot*.

Velly, Histoire Générale de France. Reviewed by *Dauou*.

Letronne, Explication des deux Inscriptions Grecques (2nd article). Reviewed by *M. Rich. Lellie, le Baron Silvestre de Sacy*.

TO THE PUBLIC.

* The ancient and worthy gentleman (an honour to the Cockney race) whose "Wine and Walnuts, or after dinner Chit-chat," was, we have reason to believe, so much relished by the Public, has just intimated to us, that he is recovering from a desperate fit of the gout, and trusts to be able, in a week or two, to resume his reminiscences of London, during the last Century.

We have also just obtained an interesting original manuscript, by the *Mate of a Vessel*, engaged for years in the Northern Pacific, full of curious particulars respecting the Sandwich Islands, the settlements on the Columbia, the Chinese trade, &c. together with a vocabulary of the language spoken on the N. W. coast of America, and Sandwich Islands, which it is our intention to transfer to our papers, in a series of papers in the ensuing half year.

These, and other preparations, which we hope will be productive of popular articles, we take leave to intimate; and to request the orders of New Subscribers as early as possible, to prevent loss to us, and disappointment to them. Our reprints, in spite of speculative additions, which we have made, from time to time, to meet the great increasing circulation of the Literary and London Literary Gazette, have been very costly, without entirely supplying the demand, and both these inconveniences might be avoided, if our kind friends would condescend to intimate their wishes at the quarterly or half yearly epochs, when our arrangements are made. This we, with a freedom sanctioned by past experience and success, beg to solicit at the present time, when our first two parts for 1821 are completed; and this No. commences the third quarter of the year. These parts will be ready for delivery in a few days; and the Volumes for 1819 and 1820, may be ordered at any Bookseller's, or Newsreader's in Town or Country.

Our present No. is a Specimen of the New Paper, manufactured solely for the Literary Gazette; and a new type will as soon as possible be employed in printing it. Our readers will already have perceived, that by having the type of what is denominated a clover body, though the face or letter is equally legible, and by widening our lines, we have augmented the quantum of matter contained in each of our sheets, to an extent which makes an important addition to the view of the literature of the year in one of our Volumes.

In order to make room for Novelties this week, we have been obliged to postpone the conclusion of *Seneca's Memoirs*, *Porter's Travels*, and other reviews.

Miscellaneous Advertisements,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

THE MONUMENTAL TROPHY in Honour of His Late MAJESTY KING GEORGE III. Designed, and to be executed, by MATTHEW WYATT, Esq.

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W. Fawke, Esq. Chilworth House, Suffolk	10	10	0
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Henry Fryer, Esq.	5	5	0
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Lady Langham	1	1	0
The Rev. W. Peters, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2	2	0

Treasurers, Messrs. DRUMMOND.

Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, K. T. S. Honorary Secretary.

N. B.—Subscribers are requested to be particular in writing their Names and Designations, as it is intended to record them in Bronze on the Pedestal of the Monument.

Books for receiving Subscriptions are opened at all the Principal Banking Houses in London and the country; at Messrs. Rivington's, Waterloo Place; Mr. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; and Mr. Sams', Bookseller to H. R. H. the Duke of York, St. James's Street. Office, No. 19, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, London; where all Communications are requested to be addressed.

British Institution, Pall-Mall.

THE GALLERY is now OPEN, with a Collection of the Works of the Ancient Masters, from Ten in the morning until Six in the evening.

Mr. West's Picture of "CHRIST HEALING THE SICK" is also placed in the Gallery, with a Proof to show the advanced state of the Plate, and which Mr. HATH has assured the Directors shall be completed immediately.

(By order,) JOHN YOUNG, Keeper.
Admission 1s.—Catalogue 1s.

Tomkins's Picture Lottery.—Tickets 3l. 3s.

THE superior Merit of the Pictures and Grand Works which are exhibited as Specimens of the Prizes for TOMKINS'S PICTURE LOTTERY, New Bond-street, which is to be drawn 24th July, is universally acknowledged. The official Opinion of the late venerable President and principal Members of the Royal Academy, was in the very highest Terms of Praise.

Sir Benjamin West says, "they are correct and beautiful, and will be honoured and admired by subsequent ages." Sir Thomas Lawrence "has no difficulty in saying, that they are beautiful specimens." Sir William Beechey says, "there cannot be two opinions on their merits; they are certainly most exquisitely finished and unique." Mr. Ward says, "there can be but one opinion as respects their excellence." Mr. Shee "has great pleasure in adding his testimony to that of the President of the Royal Academy, in whose high commendation he entirely concurs." Mr. Smirke says, "the mode in which they are completed, as Paintings, is new and ingenious, and the result far exceeds any coloured imitations that were ever produced in Europe."

New Piano Forte Music.

THE favourite AIRS in ROSSINI'S Opera, IL TURCO IN ITALIA, arranged for the Piano Forte, by T. LATOUR, B. 1, and 2, each 5s. Ditto in "Il Barber di Sevilja," by ditto B. 1, 5s. Latour's new Imitations of Eminent Composers, 6s. Ditto Variations, on Le petit Tambour, 4s. Noddi's Sonata, Op. 22, 6d. Ditto Military Air with Variations, 3s. 6d. Ditto Fantasia, Op. 4, 4s. And the favourite Quadrille Rondos by the most eminent Authors, No. 1 to 6, each 2s. 6d.

Sold by Chappell and Co. Music-sellers to his Majesty, No. 50, New Bond-street.

European Scenery

1. FRANCE, or VIEWS OF PARIS, and the most Picturesque Parts of France. By CAPTAIN BATTY, No. 10. Containing Colonnade of the Louvre.—Lyons from the Pont de Pierre.—Versailles.—Palace of St. Cloud.

2. Sicily, from drawings by Mr. Dewint, from the Sketches of Captain Light, Part IV; containing Ruin, called Abzu, —Palermo.—Amphitheatre at Syracuse.—View near Palermo.—Lake near the Farnes of Messina. London: printed for Rodwell and Martin, New Bond-street.

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